

FAU

Tygers and wolves shall in the ocean breed,
The whale and dolphin *faulen* on the mead,
And every element exchange its kind,
When thriving honesty in courts we find. *Granville.*

FA'UCOUS. *adj.* [*faucus*, Latin.]
1. Stupid; foolish; feeble of mind.
We pity or laugh at those *faucous* extravagants, while yet
ourselves have a considerable dose of what makes them so. *Glan.*
2. Impotent; without force; illusory; alluding to an ignis
faucus.
And when that flame finds combustible earth,
Thence *faucous* fires and meteors take their birth. *Denham.*
FATU'ITY. *n. f.* [*fatuité*, French; from *fatuus*.] Foolish-
ness; weakness of mind; some degree of frenzy.
It had argued a very short fight of things, and extreme
fatuity of mind in me, to bind my own hands at their re-
quest. *King Charles.*
These symptoms were so high in some as to produce a sort
of *fatuity* or madness. *Arbutnot on Air.*
FAT'UITED. *adj.* [*fat* and *uit*.] Heavy; dull; stupid.
Thou art so *fatuitied* with drinking old sack, and unbot-
toning thee after supper, and sleeping upon benches in the
afternoon, that thou hast forgotten. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*
FAT'ITY. *adj.* [*fat*.] Unctuous; oleaginous; greasy;
partaking of the nature of fat.
The like cloud, if oily or *fatty*, will not discharge; not
because it sticketh faster, but because air preyeth upon water,
and flame and fire upon oil. *Lacan's Natural History.*
The gourd
And thirsty cucumber, when they perceive
Th' approaching olive, with resentment fly
Her *fatty* fibres, and with tendrils creep
Diverse, detesting contact. *Phillips.*
The common symptoms of the muriatick scurvy are, a
saline taste in the spittle, and a lixivial urine, sometimes with
a *fatty* substance like a thin skin a-top. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
FAT'UET. *n. f.* [*faufet*, French; *faucus*, Latin.] The pipe
inserted into a vessel to give vent to the liquor, and stopped up
by a peg or spigot. It is sometimes improperly written
faufet.
You were out a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a
cause between an orange-wife and a *faufet*-seller, and adjourned
a controversy of three-pence to a second audience. *Shakespeare.*
If you are sent down to draw drink, and find it will not
run, blow strongly into the *faufet*, and it will immediately
pour into your mouth. *Swift's Direct. to the Butler.*
FAT'UCHION. *n. f.* [See *FALCHION*.] A crooked sword.
But good *Aeneas* order'd on the shore
A stately tomb, whose top a trumpet bore;
A soldier's *fauchion*, and a seaman's oar. *Dryden's Æn.*
FAT'UFEL. *n. f.* [French.] The fruit of a species of the palm-
tree. See *PALM*.
FAT'ULLOUS. *adj.* [*favilla*, Latin.] Consisting of ashes.
As to foretelling of strangers, from the fungous particles
about the wicks of the candle, it only signifieth a moist air
about them, hindering the avolation of light and the *favillous*
particles. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v. c. 22.*
FAT'ULCON. } See *FALCON*.
FAT'ULCONRY. } See *FALCONRY*.
FAULT. *n. f.* [*faut*, *faute*, Fr. *faltar*, to be deficient, Spanish.
The *l* is sometimes founded, and sometimes mute. In con-
versation it is generally suppressed.]
1. Offence; slight crime; somewhat liable to censure or ob-
jection.
The prophet chuseth rather to charge them with the *fault*
of making a law unto themselves, than the crime of trans-
gressing a law which God had made. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 6.*
He finds no *fault* with their opinion about the true God,
but only that it was not clear and distinct enough. *Stillingfleet.*
He that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an actual *fault*:
Then what must he expect that still proceeds
To commit sin, and work up thoughts to deeds. *Dryden.*
If you like not my poem, the *fault* may possibly be in my
writing; but more probably 'tis in your morals, which can-
not bear the truth of it. *Dryden.*
They wholly mistake the nature of criticism, who think
its business is principally to find *fault*. *Dryden.*
To be desirous of a good name, and careful to do every
thing, that we innocently may, to obtain it, is so far from
being a *fault*, even in private persons, that it is their great and
indispensible duty. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
Before his sacred name flies ev'ry *fault*,
And each exalted stanza teems with thought. *Pope.*
Which of our thum-cap'd ancestors found *fault*,
For want of sugar-tongs or spoons for salt? *King.*
Being void of all friendship and enmity, they never com-
plain, nor find *fault* with the times. *Swift.*
2. Defect; want; absence.
I could tell to thee, as to one it pleases me, for *fault* of a

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better, to call my friend, I could be sad, and sad indeed
too. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*
There is no straw given unto thy servants, and they say
unto us, make brick; and behold, thy servants are beaten;
but the *fault* is in thine own people. *Ex. v. 16.*
3. Puzzle; difficulty: as, the enquirer is at a *fault*.
TO FAULT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be wrong; to fail.
Which moved him rather in eclogues than otherwise to
write, minding to furnish our tongue in this kind wherein it
faultheth. *Spenser.*
TO FAULT. *v. a.* To charge with a fault; to accuse.
For that I will not *fault* thee,
But for humbleness exalt thee. *Old Song.*
FA'ULTER. *n. f.* [from *fault*.] An offender; one who com-
mits a fault.
Then she, behold the *faulter* here in fight;
This hand committed that supposed offence. *Fairfax, b. ii.*
FA'ULTFINDER. *n. f.* [*faut* and *find*.] A censorer; an ob-
jector.
FA'ULTILY. *adv.* [from *faultily*] Not rightly; improperly;
defectively; erroneously.
FA'ULTINESS. *n. f.* [from *faultily*.]
1. Badness; viciousness; evil disposition.
When her judgment was to be practised in knowing *faulthi-
ness* by his first tokens, was like a young fawn, who
coming in the wind of the hunters' doth not know whether
it be a thing or no to be elchewed. *Sidney, b. ii.*
2. Delinquency; actual offences.
The inhabitants will not take it in evil part, that the *faulthi-
ness* of their people heretofore is by us so far forth laid open.
Hooker, Preface.
FA'ULTLESS. *adj.* [from *fault*.] Without fault; perfect; com-
pletely excellent.
Where for our sins he *faulthless* suffered pain,
There where he died, and where he liv'd again. *Fairfax.*
Who durst thy *faulthless* figure thus deface? *Dryden's Æn.*
Whoever thinks a *faulthless* piece to see,
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be. *Pope.*
FA'ULTY. *adj.* [*fautif*, French, from *fault*.]
1. Guilty of a fault; blameable; criminal; not innocent.
The king doth speak as one which is *faulty*. *2 Sa. xiv. 13.*
Can thus
Th' image of God in man, created once
So goodly and erect, though *faulty* since!
To such unlighty sufferings be debas'd! *Milton's Par. Lost.*
2. Wrong; erroneous.
The form of polity by them set down for perpetuity, is
three ways *faulty*; *faulty* in omitting some things which in
Scripture are of that nature, as, namely, the difference that
ought to be of pastors, when they grow to any great multi-
tude; *faulty* in requiring doctors, deacons, and widows, as
things of perpetual necessity by the law of God, which in
truth are nothing less; *faulty* also in urging some things by
Scripture mutable, as their lay-elders. *Hooker, b. iii.*
3. Defective; bad in any respect; not fit for the use intended.
By accident of a *faulty* helmet that Parker had on, he was
stricken into the mouth at the first course, so that he died pre-
sently. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
TO FAVOUR. *v. a.* [*favere*, Latin.]
1. To support; to regard with kindness; to be propitious to;
to countenance.
Of all the race of silver-winged flies
Was none more favourable, nor more fair,
Whilst heaven did *favour* his felicities,
Than Clarion, the eldest son and heir
Of Muscarol. *Spenser.*
The self-same gods that arm'd the queen of Troy,
May *favour* Tamora the queen of Goths. *Shak. Tit. Andr.*
Men *favour* wonders. *Bacon's Natural History, N^o. 495.*
Fortune so *favoured* him, that the town at his first coming
surrendered unto him. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
The good *Aeneas* am I call'd; a name,
While fortune *favour'd*, not unknown to fame. *Dryden.*
Oh happy youth! and *favour'd* of the skies,
Distinguish'd care of guardian deities. *Pope's Odyssey, b. iii.*
2. To assist with advantages or conveniences.
No one place about it is weaker than another, to *favour* an
enemy in his approaches. *Addison's Whig Examiner.*
3. To resemble in feature.
The porter owned that the gentleman *favoured* his
master. *Speclator.*
4. To conduce to; to contribute.
F'A'VOUR. *n. f.* [*favore*, Latin; *favorer*, French.]
1. Countenance; kindness; kind regard; propitious aspect.
It pleas'd your majesty to turn your looks
Of *favour* from myself, and all our house. *Shak. H. IV.*
The child Samuel was in *favour* both with the Lord and
also with men. *1 Sa. ii. 26.*
The race is not to the swift, nor yet *favour* to men of
skill. *Ecc. ix. 11.*

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His dreadful navy, and his lovely mind,
Gave him the fear and *favour* of mankind. *Waller.*
This *favour*, had it been employed on a more deserving
subject, had been an effect of justice in your nature; but, as
placed on me, is only charity. *Dryden's Aurengzebe, Preface.*
At play, among strangers, we are apt to find our hopes and
wishes engaged on a sudden in *favour* of one side more than
another. *Swift.*
2. Support; defence; vindication.
The pleasures which these Scriptures ascribe to religion, are
of a kind very different from those in *favour* of which they
are here alleged. *Rogers, Sermon 15.*
3. Kindness granted.
All *favours* and punishments passed by him, all offices and
places of importance were distributed to his favourites. *Sidney.*
O, my royal master!
The gods, in *favour* to you, made her cruel. *A. Phillips.*
4. Lenity; mildness; mitigation of punishment.
I could not discover the lenity and *favour* of this sentence;
but conceived it rather to be rigorous than gentle. *Gulliv. Trav.*
5. Leave; good will; pardon.
Worthy Macbeth, we stay upon your leisure.
— Give me your *favour*; my dull brain was wrought
With things forgot. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Yet e're we enter into open act,
With *favours*, 'twere no loss if 't might be inquir'd
What the condition of these arms would be. *B. Johns. Cat.*
They got not the land by their own sword; but thy right
hand and thine arm, and the light of thy countenance, be-
cause thou hast a *favour* unto them. *Pf. xiv. 3.*
Come down, said Reynard, let us treat of peace:
A peace, with all my soul, said Chanticleer;
But, with your *favour*, I will treat it here. *Dryden.*
6. Object of favour; person or thing favoured.
All these his wond'rous works, but chiefly man,
His chief delight and *favour*; him, for whom
All these his works so wond'rous he ordain'd. *Milt. P. L.*
7. Something given by a lady to be worn.
And every one his love-lit will advance
Unto his several mistress, which they'll know
By *favours* several which they did bestow. *Shakespeare.*
It is received that it helpeth to continue love, if one wear
the hair of the party beloved; and perhaps a glove, or other
like *favour*, may as well do it. *Bacon's Natural History.*
A blue ribband tied round the sword-arm, I conceive to be
the remains of that custom of wearing a mistress's *favour* on
such occasions of old. *Speclator, N^o. 436.*
8. Any thing worn openly as a token.
Here, Fluellen, wear thou this *favour* for me, and stick it
in thy cap: when Alanfon and myself were down together, I
pluck'd this glove from his helm. *Shakespeare, Henry V.*
9. Feature; countenance.
That is only suitable in laying a foul complexion upon a
filthy *favour*, setting forth both in flutishness. *Sidney.*
Young though thou art, thine eye
Hath staid upon some *favour* that it loves. *Shakespeare.*
Dislike thy *favour* with an upstared beard. *Shakespeare, Othello.*
There's no goodness in thy face: if Antony
Be free and healthful, why so tart a *favour*
To trumpet such good tidings. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Yet well I remember
The *favours* of these men: were they not mine?
Did they not sometime cry, all hail! to me? *Shakespeare, R. II.*
A youth of fine *favour* and shape. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
By their virtuous behaviour they compensate hardness of their
favours, and by the pulchritude of their souls, make up what
is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *South.*
F'A'VOURABLE. *adj.* [*favorable*, French; *favorabilis*, Latin.]
1. Kind; propitious; affectionate.
Famous Plantagenet! most gracious prince,
Lend *favourable* ear to our requests. *Shakespeare, Richard III.*
2. Palliative; tender; averse from censure.
None can have the *favourable* thought,
That to obey a tyrant's will they fought. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
3. Conducive to; contributing to; propitious.
People are multiplied in a country by the temper of the
climate, *favourable* to generation, to health, and long life.
Temple.
4. Accommodate; convenient.
Many good officers were willing to stay there, as a place
very *favourable* for the making levies of men. *Clarendon.*
5. Beautiful; well favoured; well featured. Obsolete.
Of all the race of silver-winged flies
Which do possess the empire of the air,
Betwixt the centred earth and azure skies
Was none more *favourable*, nor more fair,
Than Clarion, the eldest son and heir
Of Muscarol. *Spenser.*
F'A'VOURABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *favourable*.] Kindness; be-
nignity.
F'A'VOURABLY. *adv.* [from *favourable*.] Kindly; with favour;
with tenderness; with kind regard.
Touching actions of common life, there is not any defence

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more *favourably* heard than theirs who allege sincerely for
themselves, that they did as necessity constrained them. *Hook.*
She goeth about seeking such as are worthy of her, and
sheweth herself *favourably* unto them in the ways. *Wisd. vi.*
The violent will condemn the character of Abalom, as
either too *favourably* or too hardly drawn. *Dryden.*
We are naturally inclined to think *favourably* of those we
love. *Rogers's Sermons.*
F'A'VOURED. *participial adj.* [from *favour*.]
1. Regarded with kindness.
Oft with some *favour'd* traveller they stray,
And shine before him all the desert way. *Pope's Odyssey.*
2. [From *favour*, the noun.] Featured. Always conjoined
with *well* or *ill*.
Of her there bred
A thousand young ones, which she daily fed;
Sucking upon her poisonous dugs, each one
Of sundry shape, yet all *ill-favoured*. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
F'A'VOUREDLY. *adv.* [from *favoured*.] Always joined with
well or *ill*, in a fair or foul way.
F'A'VOURER. *n. f.* [from *favour*.] One who favours; one who
regards with kindness or tenderness; a well-wisher; a friend.
If we should upbraid them with irreligious, as they do us
with superstitious *favourers*, the answer which herein they
would make us, let them apply unto themselves. *Hooker, b. iv.*
Do I not know you for a *favourer*?
Of this new sect? ye are not found. *Shak. Henry VIII.*
Being now a *favourer* to the Briton. *Shak. Cymbeline.*
Conjure their friends they had, labour for more,
Solicit all reputed *favourers*. *Daniel's Civil War.*
All the *favourers* of magick were the most profest and bit-
ter enemies to the Christian religion. *Addison on the Christi. Rel.*
F'A'VOURITE. *n. f.* [*favori*, *favorite*, French; *favorita*, Ital.]
1. A person or thing beloved; one regarded with favour; any
thing in which pleasure is taken; that which is regarded with
particular approbation or affection.
Every particular master in criticism has his *favourite* pas-
sages in an author. *Addison's Speclator, N^o. 262.*
So fathers speak, persuasive speech and mild!
Their sage experience to the *fav'rite* child. *Pope's Odyssey.*
2. One chosen as a companion by his superiour; a mean wretch
whose whole business is by any means to please.
All favours and punishments passed by him, all offices and
places of importance were distributed to his *favourites*. *Sidney.*
I was a Theffalian gentleman, who, by mischance, having
killed a *favourite* of the prince of that country, was pursued
so cruelly, that in no place but by favour or corruption they
would obtain my destruction. *Sidney, b. i.*
The great man down, you mark, his *fav'rite* flies;
The poor advanced, makes friends of enemies. *Shak. Hamlet.*
Bid her steal into the plashed bower,
Where honeyfuckles, ripen'd by the sun,
Forbid the sun to enter; like to *favourites*,
Made proud by princes, 'that advance their pride
Against that power that bred it. *Shakespeare.*
Nothing is more vigilant, nothing more jealous than a *fa-
vourite*, especially towards the waining time, and suspect of
satiety. *Watson.*
This man was very capable of being a great *favourite* to a
great king. *Clarendon.*
What *fav'rites* gain, and what the nation owes,
Fly the forgetful world. *Pope.*
F'A'VOURLESS. *adj.* [from *favour*.]
1. Unfavoured; not regarded with kindness; without pa-
tronage; without countenance.
2. Unfavouring; unpropitious.
Of that goddess I have sought the sight,
Yet no where can her find; such happiness
Heaven doth me envy, and fortune *favourless*. *Fairy Queen.*
F'A'USEN. *n. f.* A sort of large eel.
He left the waves to wash;
The wave sprung entrails, about which *fausens* and other fish
Did wave. *Chapman's Iliads, b. xxi.*
F'A'USSEBRAYE. *n. f.* A small mount of earth, four fathom
wide, erected on the level round the foot of the rampart,
made use of to fire upon the enemy, when he is so far ad-
vanced that you cannot force him back; and also to receive
the ruins which the cannons make in the body of the place.
Harris.
F'A'UTOR. *n. f.* [Latin; *fauteur*, French.] Favourer; coun-
tenance; supporter.
I am neither author or *fautor* of any sect: I will have no
man addict himself to me; but, if I have any thing right, de-
fend it as truth's, not mine. *Ben. Johnson.*
The new mountain in the Lucrine lake, which is alleged,
by the *fautors* of this opinion, as an instance in behalf of it,
was not raised thus. *Woodward.*
F'A'UTRESS. *n. f.* [*fautrix*, Latin; *fautrice*, Fr.] A woman
that favours, or shows countenance.
It made him pray, and prove
Minerva's aid his *fautress* still. *Chapman's Iliads.*
He comes from banishment to the *fautress* of liberty, from
the barbarous to the polite. *Garth's Dedication to Ovid.*
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